The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,565—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our Present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGURLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th July, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, CHARBER, ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... ,, 135

The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of a Naval visit is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of India's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	Without Wine.

Children under 8 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

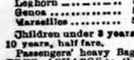
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, April, 1870.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.



THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 25th July. For Freight and Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

24th June, 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Bay Arab Riding Horse, 7 years, 14—2½ high, carries a lady, Rs. 8 0.

A High-Caste Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13—2½ high, goes in saddle, Rs. 300.

A handsome Stud-bred Brown Mare, aged, 14—3 high, fast in harness, and a light English-built Brougham, with a new set of Brass-Mounted Harness, Turn-out Rs. 1,000.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA.
No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock...	18th July.
(s) MIRZAPORE...	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— GERLONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(s) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s) POONAH	3120	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrin	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

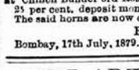
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st July.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	7th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	480	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	16th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay. 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ESCURIAL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co.

24, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c, &c.

7 cases plain and striped challis
2 ,, Turkey red printed mulls
2 ,, white long cloth
3 bales grey cheetes
5 ,, grey shirtings.
2 cases linen ducks.
6 bales printing papers.

On account of the concerned.

2 cases white tanjibs.
6 ,, white scarfs.
2 ,, Turkey red scarfs and doriss.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

CONTINUED AUCTION SALE of Fancy Goods in Trade of D. D. MAJOO, Meadow Street, Fort, behind the Currency Bank.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., and following days until the whole be sold off at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Mortgagee, at the abovementioned place, varieties of fancy goods in trade of Dinshaw Dorabjee Majoo, who lately carried on business in the name of D. D. Majoo, the sale commencing from lot No. 350, consisting of toilet cases, handkerchiefs and glove boxes, gold lockets and crosses, rings, silver rattles, opera glasses, tooth picks, scent bottles, silk umbrellas, best perfumes by Piesse and other celebrated makers, Bohemian scent cases, students' cases, superior gilt photographic and musical albums, scrap books, blotters, false pearls, gilt lockets, courier bags, superior purses, glass inkstands, ladies' best fans, ladies' superior hose and half hose, crying dolls, tin travelling boxes, cupboards, show cases, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1879.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF BUFFALO HORNS AT CHINCH BUNDER 2nd ROAD.

By order of Khoja Karimbhai Heerjee, and on account and risk of Khoja Mowjeebhai Khimjee.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. about 75 cwts. of Buffalo horns, in the warehouse No. 91, at Chinch Bunder 3rd Road, next to Alioo Paroo's Stable.

25 per cent. deposit money will be taken at the time of sale. The said horns are now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 17th July, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS,
IN QUEST OF ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
SHOULD APPLY FOR A COPY
OF
TREACHER & COMPANY'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
AND
HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS,
Which will be sent free upon application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credits.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. DONOVAN, a Clergyman's widow, is anxious to get young children, to educate with her own. Foreign Governess kept. Highest references given and required. Address Mrs. DONOVAN, Handsworth Villa, Tavistock, Devon, England.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, MEDOC CLARET, at Rs. 10 per dozen Quarts. Bottled by

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1879, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July 1879.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE beg to inform you that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the French Press Company, Limited, held this afternoon, the following Resolutions were passed :—

I. That the Report of the Directors' Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, for the year ended 30th June, 1879, be approved and adopted.

II. That a Dividend of Rs. 50 per share be declared payable to the shareholders whose names stand on the Register under to-day's date, and that the balance of the profits, namely, Rs. 2,881-10-7, be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

III. That Mr. Mooear Poonjah, who retired by rotation, be re-elected Director for the ensuing year.

IV. That Mr. W. M. Wood be re-elected Auditor for the ensuing year, and that his remuneration be fixed Rs. 100 per annum.

In accordance with the above the DIVIDEND will be PAYABLE at our Office on and after THURSDAY, the 17th instant.

BOOTH & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 16th July 1879.

FOR INVALIDS OR TRAVELLERS.

AIR BOLSTERS,	24 by 6	Rs.	6 8
Do.	26 by 6	,,	7 8
Do.	28 by 7	,,	12 0
Do.	30 by 7	,,	12 8
Do.	33 by 8	,,	14 0
Do.	36 by 9	,,	15 8
AIR BEDS	84 by 30	,,	45 0
Bellows for ditto		,,	6 0
AIR CUSHIONS,	square 15 by 14	,,	7 8
Do.	circular 16 inches.	,,	8 8

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

1 Gallon	Rs.	16 0
2 Gallons	,,	24 0
3 Gallons	,,	32 0
4 Gallons	,,	42 0

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

DEED BOXES.

				Rs.
CHUBB'S DEED BOXES, in Japanned Tin,	No. 1,	12½ by	8 by 7	25
Do. do. do.	No. 2,	14 by	9½ by 8½	30
Do. do. do.	No. 3,	18 by	11 by 9½	35
Do. do. do.	No. 5,	19½ by	14 by 13	40

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

WATERLOW'S MULTIPLEX COPYING PORTFOLIO.

BY means of this portfolio 50 or more copies of a letter MS. or document may be printed on thick paper from an original writing by an ordinary copying press :—

QUARTO SIZE, including a supply of special ink and transfer paper	Rs.	15 0
FOOLSCAP SIZE	,,	21 0
Extra bottles of ink, *each*	,,	3 0

Instructions sent with each portfolio.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

AINSLEY'S ENGINEERS' MANUAL for the Local Marine Board Examination, New Edition, 1879. Rs. 5.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

URE'S DICTIONARY of SCIENCE, ART, and MANUFACTURES, 3 vols, Edition, 1878. Rs. 66.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LIFE of CHARLES JAMES MATHEWS ; by Charles Dickens, 2 vols. Rs. 17.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE JATAKA, together with its commentary, being Tales of the Interior Births of Gotma Buddha ; by V. Fausebull, translated by T. W. R. Davids, 2 vols. Rs. 35.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TYNDALL'S FRAGMENTS of SCIENCE, a series of detached Essays, Addresses, and Reviews, Edition 1879, 2 vols. Rs. 8-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

KINGLAKE'S INVASION of CRIMEA, New Edition, 6 vols. Rs. 22-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BALFOUR'S DEFENCE of PHILOSOPHICAL DOUBT, being an Essay on the Foundations of Belief. Rs. 7-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

POLE'S PHILOSOPHY of MUSIC. Rs. 6-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FOTHERGILL'S DISEASES of the HEART, with their Treatment. Rs. 10.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MALLESON'S HISTORICAL SKETCH of the NATIVE STATES of INDIA. Rs. 9-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SANDERSON'S THIRTY YEARS AMONG the WILD BEASTS of INDIA. Rs. 15-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

The Largest Circulation at Home and Abroad.

"THE LONDON JOURNAL is the Queen of English story journals. Its articles, romances, love stories and novelettes, are unequalled. The Answers to Correspondents form quite romances of real life."—The best family journal in existence."—*Times.*

LONDON JOURNAL. Four intensely interesting Novels by the most popular Authors, Illustrated by the best Artists—Domestic Short Tales—Articles on the leading Events of the Day—Essays on Social, Personal, and General Topics—Household Receipts—Facetiæ, Correspondence, &c. "Its illustrations equal those of best magazines." —*Review.*

LONDON JOURNAL MONTHLY PART. Incides, in addition to the above varied and entertaining matter, A Sixteen-Page Ladies' Supplement of Fashions and Needlework, Coloured Plate of the Latest Paris Modes. "Of excellent quality, various, vigorous and wholesome in tendency."—*Daily Telegraph.*

LONDON JOURNAL MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT contains a complete Novel by an Eminent Author, Beautifully Illustrated Price 1d.—"Its tales have more power than the majority of three vol. novels."—*Review.*

LONDON JOURNAL. HOLIDAY NUMBER. Price 2d. the Double Number. Issued in June. "Of exceeding beauty and pathos."—*Advertiser.*

LONDON JOURNAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER. A series of Stories for Christmas Firesides, with a host of Seasonable Articles. Short Tales, &c. Price 2d. "A complete Christmas Companion."—*Standard.*

LONDON JOURNAL HALF-YEARLY VOLUME, bound in cloth. "Forms a beautiful Gift book for all Seasons."—*Daily News.*

LONDON JOURNAL to be had of Gordon and Gotch, and all Colonial Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CONCERT in GYMKHANA PAVILION on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, 9 p.m. For Members and their friends—ADMISSION, RUPEES THREE.

ROOMS TO LET at Grant Buildings. Apply to E. W. FLOWES, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

TO LET, a CAPITAL ROOM for a small Office or a Barrister's Chamber, above Morton and Co.'s Tea Emporium, in Church Gate Street.

GOOD NEWS.—Fresh Tasmania JAMS and FRUITS in Tin, of the new season, just received. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—VARIETY of FANCY GOODS to be SOLD by AUCTION TO-DAY at 4 p.m., in Meadow Street, Fort, behind the Currency Bank.

A RAB GALLOWAY FOR SALE, quite sound. He is a perfect Parade Horse, and quite quiet with all arms. Parted with for no fault. Price very moderate. WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 As. per lb. KANGRA VALLEY (Tea) MIXTURE Re. 1-4-0 per lb. PEARCE, 32, Apollo Street.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION—

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
MEDICINE CHESTS (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE AND HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
ALBUMS, DRESSING BAGS, GENERAL FANCY STOCK, STATIONERY, AND OFFICE REQUISITES (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, AND LIQUEURS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
TABLE GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HARDWARE AND SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
GAMES AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,
WITH
SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

(To the Profession and Trade only.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S WHOLESALE PRICED LIST OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES (ILLUSTRATED).

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

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SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

THE WELL-KNOWN OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

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ASQUITH & LORD respectfully invite the attention of Gentlemen Homeward bound to the above Establishment now so long and favorably known for its large and varied Stock of Travelling Requisites for a Land or Sea Journey, always obtainable at a moment's notice and at moderate rates for cash.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

SPECIAL STOCK OF NEW GOODS FOR THE RAINS.

HOAR & Co.'s DAY SUITS.
Thin Scotch Tweeds. A Large Assortment of Stylish Designs ..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s OFFICE SUITS.
India Tweed, Plain Mixtures, Fancy Checks, &c. ..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s SERGE SUITS.
Best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, Fast Colour ..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s DRESS SUITS.
Best West of England Broad Cloth, Rs. 75 to .. Rs. 85

HOAR & Co.'s SHIKAR SUITS.
Strong Hand-made Drills, Rs. 16 to ..... Rs. 18

HOAR & Co.'s CRICKETING SUITS.
Best Shrunk Saxony ..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s LOUNGE COATS.
Fancy Angola, Cheviots, and Home Spun, Rs. 18, 22 to ..... Rs. 24

HOAR & Co.'s VISITING COATS.
Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings ... Rs. 26

HOAR & Co.'s FROCK COATS.
Super Blue and Black Fancy Coatings ..... Rs. 42

HOAR & Co.'s TROUSERS.
Fancy Angola, Cashmere, Rs. 12, 14, 16 and ... Rs. 18

HOAR & Co.'s RIDING TROUSERS.
Chipping Norton Whipcord ..... Rs. 24
Bedford Cord ..... Rs. 26

HOAR & Co.'s LIGHT ULSTERS.
And Chesterfields, Rs. 35 to ..... Rs. 45

Hoar and Co.'s New Self-measurement System with Patterns and Illustrated Catalogue on application.

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

HOAR AND COMPANY,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their

Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended :—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts	Rs. 4 12	per dos. in Casks of 4 dos.	
Pints	,, 3 0	,,	7 dos.
Hogsheads	,, 60 0	per hhd.	
Kilderkins	,, 28 0	per kild.	

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay

G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,
(EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 16th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878 :—

G. H. Mumm and Co.	35,906	doz. bottles.
Piper Heidsieck	19,636	do.
L. Roederer	13,469	do.
Moet and Chandon	5,878	do.
Heidsieck and Co.	5,491	do.
Vve. Clicquot Ponsardin	2,712	do.
Giesler and Co.	1,960	do.

Price per case of one doz. quarts ..... Rs. 53
Do. do. of two doz. pints 55

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order as moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozoniser, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.

96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16TH JULY, 1879.

CONSOLS yesterday advanced from 97⅞ to 97⅝, but French Rentes were unchanged at 117⅛, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 77⅛ for Fours and 83⅛ for Fours-and-a-half.

Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show a recovery of £1-10 in Oriental, which now stand at £17-10, and £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai which are quoted at £38. Chartered and Chartered Mercantile are unaltered at £20.

Coffee in London is firm and Mid. Plantation Ceylon has advanced 2s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Linseed and Rapeseed are firm, and for some quantities slightly dearer.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are quiet, but Reuter's quotations are unchanged throughout. Cotton in Liverpool closed dull, the sales being estimated at 5,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. Spot prices show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. all round, and in New York ready Mid. Uplands had receded from 12½ to 12 1-16 cents, while October shipment had advanced from 11·26 to 11·35 cents per lb. We have yet to see, however, the effect of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report on the growing American Crop for the month of July, received to-day. Reuter's digest of it is that the condition on last instant was 98 per cent., and that the average of the ten Cotton States was 93 11-16 per cent. This shows a decline in the estimated average condition since 15th ult. of 2 5-16 per cent., and is 4 5-16 per cent. worse than last year when the July report put the average at 98 per cent. There is still ample time, however, for this inferiority to be recovered should the weather henceforward prove favourable, and it is too soon, therefore, to assume that the deterioration must necessarily mean a proportionate diminution in the ultimate yield. At the same time the report, so far as it goes, is less favourable than might have been anticipated from the course of prices in the American markets lately, and it is worthy of notice that reports of Yellow Fever are again becoming prominent.

Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, has receded again from 51 13-16d. to 51¾d. per oz., and so far as we can learn private messages confirm the quotation.

EXCHANGE.—We have seldom seen a quieter day so far as the extent of business doing is concerned, scarcely a single transaction of any importance having been reported. Rates, too, are practically unaltered, as although none of the Banks are naming 1s. 7 31-32d. for demand, the figure could probably be done for an amount. As usual both buyers and sellers are awaiting the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London.

The general idea seems to be in favour of an average of about 1s. 7¾d., and, if so, we are not likely to see any movement of importance, although any advance on, or decline from, this figure would probably produce a corresponding movement here. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	6 months' sight...1s. 8 3-16d.		
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	...2·12½	,,

Rates on Calcutta are unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very strong with buyers but few sellers. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94½ to ¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100½ to ¾.

THE SHARE MARKET remains very dull with next to nothing doing, and our list of quotations is almost devoid of change. Bank of Bombays remain unchanged at Rs. 675. Press Companies are unaltered, and in Land Shares the only alteration is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are very dull, but with the exception of a decline of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit and Oriental, prices are nominally unaltered.

COTTON is very depressed to-day owing to the unfavourable tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, and sellers are anxious to get rid of their stocks, but in the absence of business prices are nominally as quoted yesterday. The arrivals yesterday were 1,124 bales, making 5,522 bales for the six days. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach (nominal)...Rs. 232		per candy f. p.	
Good Omra	(do.)...,, 225		,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,, 219		,,
G. F. do	..... ,, 211		,,
Good Dholleras	..... ,, 225		,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,, 219		,,
G. F. do	..... ,, 212		,,

SEEDS meet a little more enquiry, but so far it has not led to business. We still call Linseed Rs. 6-14, Rapeseed Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

In WHEAT some small purchases are being made for export, but the quantity of supplies and the high prices ruling prevents any extent of business being practicable.

FREIGHTS show increased dulness. For Liverpool by steamer the quotations are now 13s. 9d. for Wheat and 18s. 9d. per ton for measurement, but the quantity of cargo offering is insignificant. By sail the quotation nominally remains at 20s. per ton. For other ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS remain as before, dull with little doing. Prices may not be quotably lower, but a concession from nominal rates would have to be accepted to induce business. Local Goods meet a very small demand, the offtake at the moment being only equal to about one-half of the production.

COALS continue dull with nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	6 do	675
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 12½		6 do	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,800	150 p.c.		800
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	15 do		970
Alliance Printing Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct.		500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.		570
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25		470
Bezar Company (New)..	135	500	all	60 p.c.		445
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do		60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do		50
Camwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		50
Cholera F. and G. Co.	500	800	all	16 do		150
Bent Indian Press Co..	883	1,000	all	100 do		895
Fort Press Co	50	3,500	1,250	50 do		575
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	75 p.c.		475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do		175
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do		165
Samoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do		300
Sind Press Co.....	400	250	175	40 do		455
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,210
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct.		500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	650	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.		500

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New..)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	805
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	113
Managon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	25 p.s	225
Port Canning Land-Company, Limited...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning	50	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	10	Nil	61
Bhowmaggar M. and F. Company	80	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	80	1,000	do	do	690
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	560
Dharumsey Spinning ..	20,000	2,000	all	do	150
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	850
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	do	725
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	do	750
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jowraj Baltoo Mills	776	1,000	all	do	850
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	do	825
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	450
Madras Spinning	800	1,000	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.....	80,000	50	50	Nil	
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,000
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	840
Nagpore S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	105
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	600
Oriental	1,000	625	all	do	530
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	do	65
Samoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soondercee Spinning ..	68	1,000	all	do	500
Do do. 4 Shares	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	660
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all.	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	3,000	1,700	Nil	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	200	all	do	nominal
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	2,750	500	all	do	
Hendrie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Herlad S. and W. Co. ..	..	..	..	..	
Wood Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218· 8·0	5 p.ct.		305
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13 2-16	6 do		26
Ditto	..	£20 6 5· 7 8	do		72
Ditto	..	£20 21 12 1	do		52
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do		1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 19 6·5·15	do		250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.		1,870
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.		2,750
Bombay Gas Company..	80,000	50	all	7½ p.ct.		58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited ...	1250	100	100	10 p. s.		110
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	...		400
Lending and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	..	500	300	35 p. s.		265
Malabar Company, Ld.	1/0	200	100	7½ p. ct.		10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.		
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.		1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.		100
Treacher and Co..	1,00	500	500	225 p.s.		750
Vicajee Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p.ct.		15

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 12th July 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,675	0	0
Merchandize	36,241	0	0
Telegraph	289	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs...	74,396	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1878.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35 893	0	0
Merchandize	23,434	0	0
Telegraph	488	0	0
Other Receipts	516	0	0
Total Rs.....	60,281	0	0
Increase Rs.....	14,115	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH SHIP CHILDERS, 895 tons, Captain J. R. McFee, will sail to-day for Amherst in ballast.

THE BRITISH SHIP JAMES LIVESAY, 1,071 tons, Captain C. W. Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMSHIP CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
16	Calcutta (s).....	Smith.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Childers	McFee	Amherst.
	James Livesay	Smith.....	Calcutta.
	Formosa	Hayland	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

July.	ARRIVALS.		
11	Thessalus.....	Bennets.....	Cardiff.
12	Chinsura (s)	Gavan	Bombay, June 21.
	Shah Jehan (s)	Forbes	Rangoon, June 29.
13	Rebecca	Bimdgaard	Natal, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Steamer Mirzapore. Ship Mirzapore.
July 12.—Steamers Canara, Goryia and Commilla. Ship British Princess.

PASSENGERS.

Per Chinsura—Capt Granger, B I S N Co.
Per Rebecca—Mrs Bimdgaard.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Lamont s—35 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Branksome Hall s—50 bundles iron buckets, Abdool Cader Habutbhoy ; 8 cases glassware, Soomar Veera.

FROM LONDON.

Ellen Bates—99 cases old tom, D D Shah ; 7 packages, rolls sheet lead, Moya Mahomed Hoosein.
Eagle—60 cases whisky, 25 cases portwine, 10 cases gingerwine, and 10 cases rum, D D Shah.
Childers—200 casks whiting, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Indus s—2 boxes gold coins, (Rs 1,00,000) The Chartered Mercanti e Bank ; 88 boxes silver bars (Rs 1,81,250), The Oriental Bank ; 113 cases candles, Hasan Ahmed ; 100 boxes candles, Calidass Raychund ; 1 case printed books, Hormusjee Sorabjee ; 1 case printed books, Cooper and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bokhara s—2 cases saffron, A C Daly and Co.
Singapore s—50 cases vermouth D D Shah.
Indus s—3 cases brass and silver watches, Favre, Leuba and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—40 cases liqueur, D D Shah ; 80 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Cathay s—61 cwts sandalwood chips, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—250 cwts myrabollams, Nathoo Soonderjee, 7 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Edwin s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 55 bales cotton waste, and 4 bales rags, Rustomjee Bomanjee ; 105 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 29 bales wool, Heerannund Khelidas ; 71 bales wool, Moti Jaitha ; 50 bales cotton, Wookerda Khetsey ; 29 bales cotton, Jeewanmul Mosa ; 3½ cwts gum, H cwts dry ginger, 14 cwt. bones and 30 cwts horns, Muchund and Gunputrao ; 52 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckirchund ; 45 bales wool, Domabhoy Pestonjee Khumbata ; 2 half bales wool, C Nensee ; 88 bales cotton, V Jotadass.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—4 cases mother-of-pearl shells, Ruzubally Allyruss.

FOR SUEZ

India—23 boxes preserves, Haje Mahomed Badshaw and Co.
Thibet—2 cases shawls, Kerry Mirza Woomer.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong—419 bags coffee, P and O Co ; 275 bales cotton, P and O Co ; 400 bs cotton, P and O Co ; 202 bales cotton, P and O Co ; 1 case skins, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria—100 bales twist, S N Tuckeree ; 10 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 7 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 61 cwts sandalwood chips, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 33½ cwts sillarus Currimbhoy Ebram ; 12 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Yusuf Ebram ; 15 cwts ivory, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H E Ellias ; 12 bales twist, Dattoobhoy Dossa, 33 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 43 chests opium, N J Ebraham.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia—82 bales cotton, Megjee Pooja.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

189-79—Hearn, C and L—Domingo Fernandes vs Hajee Haroon Mahomed—Craigie, L and O.
292-79—Craigie, L and C—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Domingo Fernandes—Hearn, C and L.
4326-79—Craigie, L and C—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Domingo Fernandes.
360-78—Crawford and B—Eshwant Vishnu Neney vs Damodhur Trimbuck Neney—Mujee and B—Part heard.
295-79—Macfarlane and G—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tyebally Cassumjee and others—Tyebjee and S—Part heard.
222-79—Bhaishunker and D—G Reifferscheid and others vs Vijbhookan Icharam and another—M M Munshi—Partly decreed.
99-79—Moreshwar L—Vassonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.
122-79—Rivington H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Keswojee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
331-79—A F Turner—Meghjee Hunsraj and others vs Mathooradass Lowjee and another—Muljee and B.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

To speak to the minutes of decree.

318-78—Balkrishna and B—(for paupers)—Dhakji and others vs Hakma Lalu and others—Bimington H and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

169-79—Shamrao P—Sewbux Ramdayal vs Currimbhoy Allibhoy and another—Chalk and W (part heard).
204-79—Chalk and W—Currimbhoy Allibhoy and another vs Sewbux Ramdayal—Shamrao P.
133-79—Khund-rao M—Jewa Kessore and another vs Shamjee Jadoojee and others—Jefferson and P (part heard.
427-78—Bhaishunker and H—es onjee Dhunjeebhoy and another vs Hurridass Purshotum and another—Smith and F.
389-78—Shapoorjee and C—Nanjee Premjee vs. Narrondass Lukhmidass and others—Hearn C. and L.
237-79—Macfarlane and G—Dibhowdass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy Munordass and another—Tyebjee and S.
32-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Asoo vs Jewandass Mooljee and another—Tyebjee and S.
782-77—Shapurjee and T—Jethabhoy vs Dayal Bhimjee—Bhaishunker and D.
250-78—Hearn, C and L—Nesswanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood B wla—Crawford and B.
260-79—J C Cama—Nursondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and G.
240-78—Ardesir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Modhowdass G culdass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR INVESTIGATION UNDER SEC. 408 OF ACT X. OF 1877.

296-79—Tyabjee and S—Cassil li Mithalali vs Homraj Lukhmidass, Petitioner—Bhaishunker and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

84-78—Lynch and T—Shriram Mohta vs the G I P Railway Company—Hearn C and L.
749-77—Chalk and W—Canjee Bhaijee and others vs The G I P Ry Comy—Hearn C and L.
35-78—Chalk and W—Cooverjee Premjee and others vs The G I P Ry Coy—Hearn C and L.
302-79—Tyabjee and S—Bomjee Carsetjee Cama and others vs Dalputbhoy Bhugoobhoy and another—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
306-79—Moreshwar L—Vallibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Aba Ovanan, in person.
322-79—In person (a pauper), Ruckmai vs Suckoobai—Bhaishunker and D.

For further directions and costs.

326-78—Bhaishunker and D—F M G Pereira vs Hajee Essac Adams—Hearn, C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 16.

Baker, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Barday, Lieut, Commissariat duty, from Poona.
Durham, Lieut, and R Hussars, duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Harrison, Lieut, 4th Rifles N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 16.

Durham, Lieut, 4th R Hussars, on leave, to England.
Pagar, Major Commissariat Dept, duty, to Neemuch.
Orchards, Major, 2nd Regt N I, on leave, to Kamptee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 12.)

Mr Smith is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil service.

Mr Money, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil service.

The services of Surgeon-Major Browne, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr Heath, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class.

Captain Gerard, 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regt, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander.

Lieut Morris, 44th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain :—Lieut Maltby, Royal Artillery, Lieut Hutson, and Lieut Hitman, 6th July 1879.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, Captain Marriott, General List Infantry.

Lieut Marrott, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 24th N I, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India.

Captain (Brevet Major) Channer, Wing Commander and Officiating 2nd in Command, 29th Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry, for eight months.

Lieut. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 4th Bengal Cavalry, for 1 year.

Lieut. More-Molyneux, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Regiment of N I, for 1 year.

Lieut. Lindsay, Royal Artillery, 1st Subaltern, No. 4 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, for 2 years.

Surgeon-Major Sutherland, Medical Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers, for 2 years.

Surgeon McDonnell, for 1 year, 121 days.

Surgeon Hill, for one year and 182 days.

Lieut Col (Brevet Colonel) Yorke, Bengal Infantry, is permitted to proceed to sea on medical certificate for 91 days.

Captain Moare, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence three months.

Lieut Pont, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for three months.

The services of Lieut Henderson, attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Lieut Waller-tein, 24th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

That part of G G O replacing the services of Lieut Scott-Moncrieff, Royal Engineers, at the disposal of the P W Department, is cancelled, and this Officer's services are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

G G O placing the services of Surgeon Baker at the disposal of the C-in-C, is cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dougherty, 2nd Officer, doing duty as 1st Officer, I G S May Fenn, is transferred, in the same capacity, to the I G S Undaunted.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Carlew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana Stat- Railway, is confirmed in Class III of the Revenue Establishment.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Locomotive Branch of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways :—From Class III to Class II—Mr Thomas, Indus Valley State Railway. From Class IV to Class III—Mr Edwards, Mr F J Ivens, Mr G Winmill, Indus Valley State Railway.

The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the North-Eastern to the Western System of State Railways.

The services of Lieut Scott-Moncrieff, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Captain Shepherd, temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service, is cancelled.

The following officers are transfer to the Western System of State Railways employment on the Bhopal Railway Survey :—Mr Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade. Mr J A Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade. Mr Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade. Mr Brahim, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Temporary. Mr Fox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade. Mr Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 16th July 1879.

1 The range at Colaba will be reserved on Tuesday, 22nd instant, for a match between E Company and H M's Ship Vulture, morning only.

2 The undermentioned Committees are formed in "H" Company.

Managing Committee.—Lieut Peaker, Vol Hall, Vol Curry, and Vol Williamson.

Prize Shooting Committee.—Lieut Peaker, Sgt Hesseburn, and Sgt Brebner.

3 Members of the Corps wishing to take part in the local meeting W I R A, are requested to kindly send in their names and subscriptions on or before 2nd August to the Adjutant.

4 No 962 Vol A Muirhead having joined is taken on the strength of the Regt and posted to E Company.

By Order F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board th Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (6 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 15.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is another route by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries, is as follows :—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey....As. 5

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

Monday .....July 21.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 19th, 1h. 57·2m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Th. 17	.....	5 33	6 38	{ 10 38 m 10 1 a	3 38 m 4 25 a
Fri. 18	.....	5 33	6 38	{ 11 12 m 10 47 a	4 22 m 5 13 a
Sat. 19	.....	5 34	6 38	{ 11 43 m 11 27 a	5 2 m 5 56 a
Sun. 20	6thSunday afterTrinity	5 34	6 38	{ 0 18 a 0 8 m	6 40 m 6 21 a
Mon. 21	.....	5 35	6 38	{ 0 46 a 0 47 m	6 16 m 6 55 a
Tues. 22	.....	5 35	6 37	{ 1 17 a 1 32 m	7 33 a 7 32 m
Wed. 23	.....	5 35	6 37	{ 1 51 a 2 16 m	8 11 a 8 11 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

AHSANULLAH—July 7th, at Dacca, the wife of Nawab Ahsanullah, Khan Bahadur, of a son.
BURKE—July 8th, at Rajanpur, Punjab, the wife of G. J. Burke, Executive Engineer, of a son (still-born).
MARINDIN—July 8th, at Bhaugalpore, the wife of Charles Randal Marindin, B.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SANDERS—CHILD—July 4th, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa Cantonment, H. J. Sanders, Station Master, Umballa, to Anna Hope Child, relict of the late Walter C. Child, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BOLST—July 7th, at Mussoorie, Herbert James Bolst, of the Survey of India, aged 42.
FLYTER—July 12th, at Futtehpore, N. W. P., of diptheria, Annie Charlotte, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Flyter, aged 2 years and 11 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1879.

THE first Report of the "Rat Committee" has been made public, and Government have issued their usual Resolution thereon. We are reminded that the crops of last spring were more or less destroyed over wide districts by rats suddenly appearing in swarms "beyond all precedent or experience," until the fields were honeycombed and the crops completely destroyed. This, following on previous and successive visitations of drought, inundation, and pestilence, caused severe distress. The people, it is said, from the suddenness of the appearance of these vermin were at the moment unable to cope with their depredations; and, indeed, we know that they were deterred from active operations by the absurd belief prevailing that the rats contained the souls of the myriads of poor people who had died during the famine. From recent reports received by Government, it appears that the monsoon rain has not been hitherto sufficiently heavy or continuous to drown out the vermin which are again beginning to spread over larger and larger areas, until it is evident that unless something turns up either in the shape of a heavy downpour, or in the efforts of the cultivators themselves, the pest will so increase as to bring on a real calamity. We are told that the district collectors now report almost weekly that the young *kharif* crops of the coming harvest are beginning to suffer severe damage. Government, it appears, does not abandon all hope that sufficiently heavy rains may yet occur that will help in arresting, if not in extinguishing the plague, but in the meantime every possible effort will be made to check its progress. The result, however, of the investigation of the Committee so far, is that no unfailing or specific means of destroying the rats has been discovered—that is to say, should they appear in such enormous numbers as devastated the country last season—Government therefore must depend upon the combined exertions of the people themselves, who are vigorously urged to make every endeavour to extirpate the pests. The following measures are directed to be taken :—

(*a.*) Collectors to be instructed to do their utmost to insist upon the people turning out from the villages to hunt down, and kill the rats, in real earnest.

(*b.*) To insist on the villagers using all vermin-destroying animals, that may be at their command, to the fullest extent.

(*c.*) To offer rewards, not exceeding rupee one per hundred rats, for a period of one month only. This will teach the people to make a vigorous beginning; after the expiry of one month, the offer of reward will cease. Therefore, those who hope to be rewarded have not a day to lose in commencing the work of destruction.

(*d*) To make experiments with poison, as recommended by the Committee.

"Government believe that it is only by getting "the whole population to turn out and work "earnestly in their own true interests that any "real good can be done; and they trust that "the people, when the importance of the matter "is clearly explained to them, will set aside any "prejudices they may have, and assist in the "general attack upon these vermin, which now "threaten to eat up the food, upon which the "people may be said to depend for their very "lives. It is to be remembered, too, that while "some classes of Hindus have an unreasonable "prejudice against vermin killing—which prejudice will, it is hoped, be overcome by stern "necessity—there are other classes who have a "special aptitude for this sort of work, whose "services should be used to the utmost in this "emergency. To give good practical effect to "these orders, Government will immediately "appoint a special officer with a certain number of skilled men (natives) to aid the col- "lectors in this particular duty. With this view, "endeavours will be made to obtain skilled men, "not only from the Deccan, but also from "Gujarat, which province is not afflicted by "this plague. Such officers and the skilled men "under them will act only as assistants to the "collectors and as inspectors on his behalf. "They will go round and see whether the col- "lectors' orders are being fully obeyed; they "will make such practical suggestions as may "be called for. But for the actual destruction "of the vermin, Government will look to the "collectors and their assistants, to the Revenue "officers, to the village headmen, and to the "villagers."

It is most earnestly to be hoped that the vigorous action which has been instituted by Government itself will be followed up by similar energy in the district. Too much prominence cannot be given to this subject, which is now the most pressing one of the day in Western India. Notwithstanding the outcry that has been raised in some quarters, and which has been made the most of by evil-disposed persons about universal distress prevailing, among the cultivating classes, it is a fact that as yet the ryot proper—the genuine land-holder—has not, except in particular districts, been reduced to severe distress—not even by the successive seasons of droughts which he has recently had to endure. The people who have been driven to the relief works are seldom ryots. They are almost invariably the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PRICE OF SILVER AND RATE OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, JULY 16, 4 40 P.M.

Silver is to-day quoted at 51¾d. per oz. with a steady market. The weekly Council drafts sold to-day at 1s. 7 13-16d.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

LATEST FROM KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, JULY 16.

From Kandahar 15th. The city and country have been generally quiet during the past week Revenue in grain and cash continues to come in

A party of 80 travellers arrived on the 11th from Herat. They report everything quiet there and on the road.

Six regiments of the garrison have been ordered to Kabul. The news of peace excited general rejoicing.

Cholera in the city is slightly increased, averaging from five to six cases a day; but there have been smart outbreaks in some of the neighbouring villages. Among the troops nothing serious occurred till the 10th and 11th, when three Europeans died after a day's interval. This was followed by a sharp outbreak all over the cantonment, and over fifty cases occurred in 36 hours, the Goorkhas alone losing ten combatants yesterday. The wing of the Goorkhas and the squadron of the 19th moved into camp yesterday evening. Only very few cases are reported this morning.

Three men of the Baluch Regiment were hanged yesterday for the murder of a comrade.

The health of the troops, apart from cholera is good, and improving; that of the city is very good.

Caravans of Povindahs continue to arrive from India.

The weather is cooler.

Sher Ali Khan, the new Governor, is expected in a few days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The House of Lords has finally passed the Irish University Bill.

A LIBERAL VICTORY AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, JULY 16.

A Liberal candidate has been elected for Glasgow in room of the deceased member, Mr. Alexander Whitelaw.

Consols yesterday closed at 97⅛

A NEW KNIGHT.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Mr. Walter C. DeSousa, Vice Consul for Portugal at Calcutta, has been created a Knight.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Sir F. Lesseps announces that the Darien Canal, which is to connect the Carribean Sea with the Pacific Ocean, will be commenced immediately. The estimated cost of the undertaking is set down at one milliard of francs.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, JULY 15.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the condition of the American cotton crop on the 1st July was 93 per cent., and that the average of the ten cotton States was 93 11-16 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 14.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left for Bombay yesterday.

ADEN, JULY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Scindia, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras ..... 5⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	117f
Bar Silver	51¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¾
4½ per cent. do.	83¾
Oriental Bank shares	£17-10
Chartered do.	£20
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£38

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 16.

CANNANORE, 4-20 p.m.—Weather fair; wind N. W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather showery: wind S.W. 3: thermometer 80; barometer 29-850. Fall of rain 42 cents.

MANGALORE, (15th)—Weather rainy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 50 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 85; barometer 29-80.

VENGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 1 inch 76 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	23 97	26 25	28 25
15 Tuesday	.....	.....	.....
16 Wednesday	0 18	0 20	0 20
Total	24 15	26 45	28 45
Fall up to 16th July 1878	47 84	51 0	49 91

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of Sunday, the 13th instant, was 36 inches and 89 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 36·05.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8¼d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
France 3 "	2-12½	"

GOVERNMENT have, we learn, resolved that the Marine branch of the Accountant General's Office at Bombay should be removed to Calcutta from the 1st prox. Some half a dozen employés of the branch having refused to be transferred to Calcutta, it is proposed to grant them a gratuity or to pension them off.

IT is reported that the Bombay Government have appointed Mr. J. B. Peile to carry into effect reductions in Government establishments. He was appointed to a similar office in 1868.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE was again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, when Mr. Mathuradass Lowjee was further questioned as to the books, and Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Came, one of the directors of the Company, was partly examined. The case will be continued on Monday.

SOME time ago the local Government sanctioned the appointment of a personal assistant to the Commissioner of Customs at Bombay. The appointment went up for confirmation to the Government of India, who have, however, refused to confirm it; and the matter, it is alleged, is likely to go before the Secretary of State in Council.

THE sale of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Mills, which was to have taken place yesterday at the office of the official liquidators in Apollo Street, has been indefinitely postponed.

LAST year Mr. Campbell, the compiler of the Bombay Presidency Gazetteer, published a history of the Surat and Broach Zillahs. We hear that he has just completed a history of Khaira and Ahmedabad, which will be published this year.

IT is in prospect, we hear, to send teams of the Bombay Volunteer Corps to compete in the team matches for the "Deccan Cup" and the "Poona Cup," to be shot off during the Central Presidency Rifle Meeting at Poona early in September. In order to secure the best representative teams, a number of the prominent marksmen of the Bombay companies have been asked to attend at the Colaba Range on three several mornings, and fire each morning at 200, 500, and 700 yards, seven shots at each distance; and the men making the highest aggregate scores will be chosen to represent the corps. One of the two teams may be chosen from all ranks; the other must consist of non commissioned officers only. Those who have been asked to join in the preliminary contest are:—Capt. Wyer, Colr. Sergts. Melvin and Jefferies; Sergt. Instr. of Musicetry Herbert; Corporals Hall, Lang, and Mull; Privates Whitehead, Mellor, and Warne.

THE Governor General of Bussorah has recently issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of all kinds of seeds, grain, and ghee, assigning as a reason for so doing that little or no rain had fallen in the districts of Bagdad, Karkhook, and Mosul; and that consequently the cultivation was so unpromising as to render the step imperatively necessary. The proclamation elicited a protest from certain merchants and shipping agents of Bussorah, who complained that the order was issued suddenly, and that at least a fortnight's previous notice of the prohibition ought to have been promulgated. Efforts were made by the consular authorities to obtain the rescission of the order at least in respect to inedible seeds, but the Governor General of Bussorah still had the subject under consideration.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have accepted tenders from Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock; Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers, of Dumbarton; and Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, for the construction of three steam vessels of 3,400 tons and 600 horse power.

THERE is every prospect of the Straits Settlements being fairly represented at the forthcoming Exhibition at Sydney in September next. The local paper says:—"The Colonial Secretary has been indefatigable in his exertions towards this end, and he has received considerable support both here and in Penang from those best able to give it. We may hope, therefore, that the show of produce, native products, and manufactures will be an interesting one, and do credit to the Colony."

IN a recent issue we stated that it was intended to close the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. We see by the London papers that this rumour is incorrect, and that it has been contradicted by Colonel George Chesney, R.E., the President.

SIR EDWIN JOHNSON is to be added to the Committee, already consisting of Sir John Strachey and the two Lieutenant-Governors, on the question of providing for the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper makes the following suggestions:—"Why not have telegram cards stamped one rupee or more sold at Post Offices, in places where there is no Telegraph Office? It would be a great convenience to many who cannot afford to lay in a stock of stamps. Having to register a letter containing a stamped message is an imposition; sometimes even postage stamps are not to be had in sufficient quantity to pay for a message. In the office where this card was got, for instance, nothing else could be had, and I was not able to despatch an important message."

PLANTERS will be glad to learn from the *Ceylon Observer* that, in the opinion of many well-informed and observant planters, the culminating and turning point which occurs in the history of all such pests as leaf disease is past, and that it is now on the descending, and disappearing scale. "Meantime, we should advise all planters to speed the parting guest, with liberal doses of sulphur and lime. If Mr. Morris's process is carried out properly and on wide areas, the fungus can be killed, and either extirpated or reduced to very insignificant proportion."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* considers that if the Governor of Herat has sent a defiant message to the Amir—and, indeed, whether he has sent it or not—it is clearly our business to take, in connection with the Amir, and with the least possible delay, such steps as shall secure Herat to the Afghan State, effectually guard it against intrigue, and constitute it a powerful basis of operations against all aggressors. The Turkomans, it is stated, are plundering at the very gates of Herat. But the Turkomans hate the Russians as much as the Mongols hate the English: and with Herat sufficiently under our control, Indo-Afghan diplomacy might, if occasion required it, turn that fact to valuable use.

THE heavy rains in Assam have flooded parts of the country, and threaten to damage tea prospects considerably. The *Indian Daily News* states that the whole of the Tezpore district is under water. The country is flooded, and the roads and bridges are impassable. Cart traffic as a matter of course is suspended, and is likely to be suspended for some time to come, for after such a visitation wheel traffic cannot be ventured upon until the ground hardens. The state of north Luckimpore is little, if anything, better than that of Tezpore. The rains have been heavy and incessant, and men look forward to another inundation as almost inevitable. Rinderpest of some sort has broken out amongst the stock of the villagers, and cattle are reported to be dying off in all directions. The prospects of tea are not very cheering under the circumstances. Letters received in town report some of the gardens as looking very unhealthy and yellow.

FURTHER details have reached the *Pioneer* of the looting of camels which took place on the 26th June on the road between Bannu and Thull It appears that 21 convoy camels, which had been detained at Thull for the carriage of some telegraph wire to Kurram, started on the 25th June to return to Bannu. The usual Waziri guard did not accompany the party, and as they reached the Karangi Pass on the following day, twenty-two armed robbers attacked them, and seized the camels; the drivers made no resistance, were bound in couples, and marched off across the hills towards Kurram. The whole party crossed the river, and continued their journey along the bed of a small stream, when suddenly the robbers turned on one of the camel-drivers, who happened to be a Sikh, and without any provocation, shot him down, cut off his head, and otherwise mutilated the body with their swords and knives. Shortly after this occurrence one of the Mahomedan drivers effected his escape, and a little later the remaining nine were released by the robbers. The camels have not, up to the present, been recovered.

A CALCUTTA native paper, the *Indian Mirror*, asserts that "a great reaction in favour of native medicine is observable in our community at the present day. The belief is gaining ground that there are diseases which cannot be cured by the European doctor, but which have in many cases been successfully treated by the *Kabiraj*. Native medicine is thus once more in fashion, and Native practitioners are getting once more to high repute. Our leading medicos ought, therefore, to look sharp. They should be sure of the laurel which the first triumphs of English education placed round their brows. We are glad to learn that one of the most successful practitioners in Calcutta, Dr. Charles, intends to have the chief medical books of the Hindus translated under his auspices. He has secured the services of a young graduate of the Medical College, and we have no doubt his efforts will be crowned with good results. There is much that is good in Hindu medicine; but the comparative method of the West must be brought to bear upon it, if medical science is to become anything like a blessing to this country."

WITH every disposition to accord the Government of India the full benefit of the plea of financial necessity, the *Civil and Military Gazette* cannot but regard the present suspension of native army recruiting, with considerable misgivings. "He would be a very sanguine critic who should imagine that, even as regards Afghanistan itself, that army's task has been completed. In the first place, though it may not be required for the purpose of fighting Yakoob Khan, it may very possibly be required for the purpose of establishing order in His Highness's dominions, and strengthening certain out-posts in the path of foreign aggression. How soon this course may be forced upon the Government, the Russian determination to occupy Merv without any further delay makes sufficiently obvious. But this important consideration aside, it seems clear that we shall have to encounter the trouble of a little war or two on the North-Western Frontier next winter. With such a task confronting it, and with the unmistakable proofs of Russia's determination to seize Merv, the Indian Government cannot afford to owe its military strength. Moreover, some new freak on the part of the savage who insults humanity from his throne at Mandalay, may at any moment compel us to send an expedition to Upper Burmah."

THE following is the form of question which it has been decided shall be put to forthcoming candidates by the political agents of the Home Rule party:—"Will you, if elected to Parliament, support and vote for a motion of inquiry into the nature, the extent, and ground of the demand made by the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament? Signed on behalf of the Home Rule Association of—." The reply of the candidate is equally brief and to the point. It is as follows:—"If elected to Parliament I will support and vote for such a motion, as the above." The document will be found of use by those persons who do not know what Home Rule means, or what Home Rulers desire to obtain from the British Government.

IN reply to an invitation to preside or speak at a public meeting in London to condemn the foreign and financial policy of the Government, Mr. Gladstone writes as follows:—I have read with much interest your communication including your flattering proposal. I view with the utmost dissatisfaction the wanton invasions during 1878 of the province and prerogatives of Parliament. But I could not undertake to take part in any public demonstration respecting them unless it were as part of an arrangement deliberately considered and sanctioned by the leaders of the Liberal party.

TELEGRAPH rules, says the *Englishman*, are fast reaching a stage of refinement which will render it necessary to include philology among the subjects for examination of candidates for clerkships in the Department. We have just seen a letter from the Calcutta office insisting on the name Deoruz being, like O'Kelly, paid for as two words, as consisting of two originally independent elements. Macpherson, Mackenzie, and the like, fall, we presume, within the same category; and we would point out to the Department that a similar rule would require Robinson and Williamson to pay double.

THE investigation of the books and accounts of the late West of England and South Wales District Bank and the examination by the accountants of the books of Messrs. Booker having been completed, the results have been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and not only has the form of indictment to be preferred against the bank directors and other responsible persons been decided upon, but the names of the inculpated persons have been scheduled. These, however, will not be made known till the summonses are applied for before the Bristol magistrates. The proceedings will be by summons, which, instead of being served upon the directors personally, will be sent to their solicitors, arrangements being made for their accepting service. This would apparently indicate that the summonses will be for fraudulent misrepresentation, which is stated to be the actual form of the indictment to be preferred. Four weeks have been occupied in the investigation of the numerous records of the bank and of the firm of Messrs. Booker, and in the drawing up of the brief for the prosecution. The solicitor to the Treasury, or the professional gentleman acting under him, will now proceed with the prosecution, and some excitement has been caused in Bristol by the announcement that the summonses would be applied for forthwith. The delay since the resolve to prosecute has been caused solely by the preparation of the necessary evidence.

UNDER the auspices of the East India Association a conference of gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was recently held in London, the subject for consideration being "Modern Imperialism in India," submitted in a lecture by Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., M.P. Reviewing the progress of events since her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India, Sir David Wedderburn argued that the change of title was typical of a policy which has since been consistently carried out. The Government of India had always been a despotism, but it had been modified and tempered by the influences of a free Press and an independent judiciary, the local powers of subordinate governors and native princes, and public opinion; but the present Government have struck repeated blows at every one of these that was within their reach, and seemed likely to emancipate themselves from all control except that of British public opinion, which acquires daily greater force in India. Among the modes of retrenchment and reform in the Indian finance and Government which Sir D. Wedderburn suggested were a free introduction of the representative element in the Legislative Councils; the reduction or abolition of many high and superfluous offices in the public services; the extinction of the separate military commands in Madras and Bombay; a diminution of the number of members in the Indian Council at home, as well as of other highly-paid officials in the India Office; a discouragement of the multiplication of new departments and inquiry commissions; and the relief to the Hindu tax-payer of the burden of supporting Anglican Bishops.

THE annual returns relating to the Parliamentary constituencies of Great Britain and Ireland show that since the last general election in 1874 the number of registered electors has increased by a quarter of a million—an addition of importance in an estimate of probable results. The total was 2,748,985 in 1874, but is 2,999,229 in 1879. There were 2,245,108 electors on the registers for England and Wales in 1874, and there are 2 459 999 now; in Scotland, 280 308 in 1874, and 307 941 now; in Ireland, 223,569 in 1874, and 231 289 now, allowing for a mistake by which, in 1874, the 1,700 Irish University electors were counted as 17,000 in the summary of totals. Stating the increase in another way, there were in the United Kingdom 1,078,180 county electors in 1874, and there are 1.148,529 now; 1,647,596 borough electors in 1874, and 1,822,708 now; 23,209 University electors in 1874, and 27,992 now. The 883,649 county electors on the registers in England and Wales for 1879 are more by 60,285 than the number in 1874; the 92,310 in Scotland, and the 172 570 in Ireland, show increases of 9,503 and 561 respectively. The 1,563,319 borough electors in England and Wales in 1879 show an increase of 153,574 over the number in 1874; and the 204,142 in Scotland, and the 55,247 in Ireland, show increases of 16,151 and 5,387 respectively. Several English agricultural counties have a smaller number of electors in 1879 than they had in 1874. The increase in numbers, whether in counties or boroughs, is most marked in or near the metropolis and in the north. The two northern divisions of Lancashire had together 24,940 electors in 1874, and have 29,102 now; the two southern divisions, 44,156 in 1874, and 50,303 now. Middlesex shows an advance from 25 076 in 1874 to 29,949 now. Among the boroughs may be noticed Liverpool with an increase from 54,952 electors in 1874 to 61,026 now; Glasgow, from 54,374 to 61,069; Birmingham, from 51,361 to 65,506; Salford, from 19 177 to 23.411; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from 16,500 to 24,049; Lambeth, from 40,103 to 50,511; but Westminster, with its 19,845 voters in 1874, is reduced to 18,947 now. The City of London, returning four members, has 22,916 electors, being only 290 more than in 1874.

SIR THEOPHILUS SHEPSTONE, who has arrived at Plymouth, in giving his opinion on the situation at the Cape, says he is unaware whether the despatches announcing the curtailment of Sir Bartle Frere's duties had arrived prior to his departure, but his belief was that any curtailment of the kind would be welcomed by the High Commissioner very much, as it would relieve him from the very onerous and difficult task of having to legislate for the whole of South Africa. Regarding the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley he was rather adverse to committing himself to any expression of opinion, but he thought the approach of a man of such great abilities, and with so thorough a knowledge of South African affairs, could only be welcomed by the colonists. Still, whether Sir Garnet Wolseley or Lord Chelmsford led, it was as great a question as ever as to how long the war would last. No sensible man would attempt to say how soon it might be terminated, or to what length it might be prolonged. It depended simply and entirely upon how soon a decisive blow could be struck, and there appeared to be very great difficulties in the way of striking that blow. Still, the position of affairs was by no means critical, and though the end might be delayed there was no question of our ultimate success. Regarding the rumoured peace proposals, to those he attached but little importance. He had no knowledge of any actual overtures for peace, and he did not believe they existed. Political schemes and differences existed in Zululand as well as in England, and whilst some of the bearers of the supposed terms of peace might be spies, others might represent lesser influences and inquisitive politicians. It might be that after the recent display of our strength, Cetewayo was desirous for peace; yet nothing had been received in the shape of overtures to warrant a cessation of hostilities. He does not believe that any understanding exists between the Zulus and the Boers, or that there is any fear of an outbreak on the part of the Boers. In the first place, they were scattered over too wide an area to be in any sense formidable; and, in the second place, they had quite enough on their hands just at present in protecting their homes and families from the attacks of marauding bands. He does not believe there will be any serious attempt on their part to interfere with recent British arrangements in South Africa, and he can see no reason why the Transvaal should not continue under British rule.

EMIGRANTS TO THE WEST INDIES.—The ship Plassey, Captain T. R. Rickaby, of 1,683 tons, has been chartered to convey a batch of from 600 to 700 emigrants from Calcutta to Demerara about the end of the current month at the rate of £9-10 for an adult.

THE pukally bullock, attached to K Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers, which travelled with them all the way from Bangalore to the front, is not destined, it appears, to return thither, for, notwithstanding its having gained such a reputation all over India, the animal was ignobly sold for the small sum of Rs. 30 to a railway employé at Jhelum last week.

THE EX-KING OF OUDH.—The Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate of the Calcutta Police Court, F. B. Peacock, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Col. M. Thompson, Political Agent to the ex-King of Oudh, and O. Macaulay, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Revenue, have been appointed a committee to suggest measures for the better management of the affairs of the ex-King of Oudh.

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

THERE is a report current here that an order has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State that next season none of the Government officials are to be allowed to come up here, but are to remain at their posts in Calcutta. I am rather doubtful about the truth of this, as these orders, my informant says, have come by telegram, and not by letter. It is also said that members of Council and other highly paid officials will, even when allowed to come up in future, only draw the ordinary travelling allowances given to any officer in the public service travelling on duty—namely, eight annas by dak, and three annas by rail per mile. This is as it should be—beginning retrenchment at the top of the tree, instead of as hitherto, at the bottom, by discharging a few poor *chuprassies*.

It is to be hoped the cutting down, however, will not extend to the poor clerks, whose present allowances hardly make up to them the expenses incurred in moving up and down when ordered. A very good system to adopt would be that which, I am given to understand, is carried out in the Punjab. The head of a department notifies that he would like to take up his work to Simla during the hot season. He is allowed to do so, but not at the expense of Government. He has not only to pay his own expenses, but all the clerks it may be necessary to take with him must be paid by him a fixed extra percentage on their salaries, so as to make up to them for the expenses of the move and the difference of cost of living at Simla and in the plains. The plan works well, I am told, and few officers decline to avail themselves of the privilege. The enormous sums yearly granted to the Supreme Government officials for their annual holiday move to Simla had become a public scandal; and if my information is correct, Lord Cranbrook has deserved well of India by doing away with it for ever. It would not surprise me to hear that Mr. Knight, of the *Statesman*, has had something to do with these late orders. He had made a perfect study of the subject, and went home with the avowed object of publishing to the world in general, and the India Office officials in particular, his views with regard to it. There is a great stir amongst Ordnance officers at present. It is an old proverb that "new brooms sweep clean", and General Campbell seems determined to prove the truth of the adage. Notice has been received by these officers that all those in the Department absent from their regiment for five years are at once to return to regimental duty. What is complained of is this, that by a very recent despatch from the Secretary of State for India, if an officer obtained a higher grade in the Department his tenure of office as an Ordnance officer for five years was to commence from the date of his new grade, and not from his date of entrance into the Department. This arrangement, said to have been suggested by General Campbell, and which the Viceroy is also said to be determined to carry out in defiance of the Secretary of State's orders, will not, in my opinion, tend to the good of the service, especially when applied to men holding special appointments, such as that now held by Major Baggit at Futtyghur. Timber Agent, which requires considerable experience and some training; but just as he has been long enough in the appointment to have gained valuable experience, by this new arrangement which is to be as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, he will be turned out, and some one who knows nothing of the work will take his place. The Ordnance Department certainly does require great reform, but it is much questioned whether Colonel Campbell is the man to do it. Personally, it is well known he can make himself very agreeable, has a great fund of small talk, and an amount of self-assertion which always goes down well with the softer sex; but these are not the qualities exactly required for his new position. The best man in the Department, clever, long-headed, with thorough experience and knowledge of everything connected with his profession, acquired not only in peace times, but also whilst doing splendid service in the field, is General R. Cadell, C.B., who has been passed over, and his junior placed above him, through interest in high places, because he is too honest and outspoken a man to please the powers that be; whereas, General Campbell, with half his talent in other respects, is a most perfect courtier and society man, and would make an excellent master of ceremonies for Bath or elsewhere. There are many able and good men in the Department who would willingly aid in any reforms for the good of the service, but who will be by this new rule returned to regimental duty. I only mention General Cadell, because he is generally acknowledged by those who know him to be the most talented as well as one of the most hard-working man in the Department. I have dealt at some length on this subject, as I know it is one interesting not only to Ordnance officers, but to gunners generally throughout the three Presidencies.

There was one subject in my last letter on the new Army Commission which I did not touch upon—namely, the very important one of "army transport." My opinions may not be worth much, but it is only by eliciting the opinions of various individuals that a correct result can be arrived at, so I give mine for what they are worth. The custom in India is to entrust all transport to the Commissariat Department, but this I consider a mistake. My plan would be to have the transport of every regiment completely distinct and completely under the charge and control of commanding officers; they should be held responsible for the health and condition of the animals committed to their charge. They should not only have their baggage animals, but every company should have its extra ammunition carried with it. The baggage animals should consist of ponies, mules, and pack bullocks principally, as being capable of quickly moving about, even in the worst of ground; and, when practicable, elephants for the purpose of carrying tents. Carts and camels I object to strongly, as they are only useful on good ground, and are an encumbrance and not a help to the army acting in the field. Let there be kept entirely in the rear to bring up supplies to the main Commissariat depôt. The regimental animals could be sent to draw rations from the nearest place appointed by the Commissariat. I have seen this system practically carried out in the field under most trying circumstances, and with the most happy results. The men I would have dressed somewhat like the native drivers in mountain batteries, a sufficient portion of them to be non-commissioned officers. When on the march in difficult country the whole regiment would then be ready to defend its own baggage, as the 5th Fusiliers did when lately returning from the front, inflicting severe punishment on the marauders who attacked them in hopes of plunder. In what I have written I have merely attempted to roughly sketch out what I think would be improvements in the native army; perhaps too roughly, but to go into details would be to write a pamphlet and not a letter.

There has been heavy rains for several days, causing much damage to roads, &c., but very great credit is due to the engineers in charge for the rapid manner in which landslips are cleared away and the roads repaired. The amateurs are busy preparing us another theatrical treat, and from what I hear the performance is likely to be even more successful than the last. Cholera, which hitherto has been confined to a few cases in the Barra Bazaar, has appeared in Chota Simla, but we trust the late heavy rains will have cleared it away.

The Gymkhanas programme has a novel race which is creating some excitement. I quote from the programme:—

"*4th Race.*—The Web-footed Stakes. One goose or duck to be driven 50 yards round a post and back. The winner to take the flock. N. B.—Unfledged geese and ducks cannot be entered for the race."

The N. B. entered in *Stakes* seems to have been a happy after-thought of the able honorary secretary, to prevent any sharp fellow driving a friend round the post and claiming the stakes. Be that as it may, I hear on very good authority that one or more geese have actually been put in training. Simla is very full of visitors from all parts of India, but amongst them generals and doctors predominate. One cannot go many yards along the road without meeting one or other.

"SIC TRANSIT IN GLORIA MUNDI."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If your correspondent "Oliver Twist" were the man of fine feeling he would have us believe, he might surely have hesitated before he gave such cruel and needless pain to the surviving relatives of two of Bombay's best citizens.

Does he not know, can he not feel, that a grave is *private* property, and sacred to the *family* of the dead alone; and that to tread heedlessly and roughly on it, as he has done, is almost brutal in its cruelty!

In the case of one whom he names, at least, I have reason to know that a marble tomb was prepared in England, and there is too much reason to believe that if it is not there to-day, the untimely and cruel death of the member of the family who had the task in hand will explain the delay; and for aught I know there may be equally good reasons for the delay in the other instance he mentions.

The public have their own more appropriate means of preserving the memory of their citizens; and, in Captain Henry's case, they have, in my opinion, most worthily fulfilled the trust.

I can imagine nothing more suitable than the placing of a bust of a sailor, who was ever proud of his profession, in a home for sailors, the interests of whom, during a busy life, he always found a lively pleasure in furthering; and what more touching or fitting tribute can be found than the erection of that truly artistic and beautiful memorial fountain at Mazgaon by the members of his own service, which is at once an ornament to the city to which it was presented, and a pleasant memorial to the passing officers and men of the P. and O. Company, of one of the best among them. The benefit it has been to the thickly populated neighbourhood in which it stands is evidenced by the constant crowd filling their chatties at its base; and those who remember the interest Captain Henry took in the district, where so much of his life was passed, and its improved water supply, will at once feel how correctly, in all probability, this memorial has interpreted his own wishes, could they but have been consulted as to the form it should take.

Is it too much to say that perhaps many a poor native, whose water-bearing labour has been reserved by its presence, and who is ever ready to associate the providence of a plentiful supply of pure water with the kindness and best of God's gifts, will have a clearer and truer perception of the tender, thoughtful care for his memory thus shown by his many friends than your correspondent, with all his sentimentality, can ever be expected to attain to?

Bombay, July 16. A. T.

THE other day a native seized a rusty sword from a chaukidar at Cawnpore, and then ran amok, wounding several persons before he could be secured.

THE RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers explain the reason or reasons of there being a *difference* in the amount of rain *registered* at three different places—Byculla, Fort, and Colaba—in Bombay, as regards what is daily reported in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* there appears always to be most at Byculla, and least at Colaba, and why? The first point to question is, I think, whether the gauges in these three places are all placed at the same height—that is to say, not in one place on the ground, while in another at an elevated position; in the next place it is important to know if the same kind of instrument is used in all the three places; and lastly, the precise sites at which the registration is recorded.

NUNQUAM ALIUD NATURA, ALIUD
SAPIENTIA DIXIT.

The Wilds of Malwa, July, 1879.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE following has been communicated by the Press Commissioner:—

The *Russian Turkestan Gazette* of the 10th (22nd) April contains the following article regarding the depredations on the Russo-Chinese frontier:—

The China frontier intelligence received during February last (1879), chiefly treats of constant robberies and attacks on the part of the Chinese border population. Both the Chinese and the Kirgiz under their *regime* go on violating the boundary line, and harass the natives under our (Russian) protection. During the night of the 19th February the Russian Kirgiz Byrymoul Peimen, who had pitched a camp of five tents near Lake Saisem Nor, was attacked by an armed band of Chinese, and the robbers had the audacity to approach the camp with drums beating, in true military fashion. Hearing of this the *aul* of Bai Igisata resolved on retreating towards safer ground; but before Igisata's people had got ready to start, they were surprised by a body of about 150 armed Chinese horsemen, sporting five banners, who took from them six complete tents, 29 heads of horned cattle with their packs (the animals had already been burthened for the retreat), 11 saddled horses, and other property, also kidnapping four men of the tribe. On the 1st of March the Kuija authorities despatched a Sotnia of Cossacks to the Saisem Nor with orders to hunt up these robbers, but the latter had escaped, and on the 10th March the Sotnia returned without having been able to trace them.

A band of Kirgiz robbers coming from Jityshehr have lifted 240 of the best horses out of a drove of 800 animals, belonging to the Chirikofski commandant of Baiserke (district of Tokmak) in the Issik Valley being grazed on the right bank of the Aksai, near its confluence with the Kizil Kunbai. This depredation was perpetrated on the eve of the 29th February.

The Chinese authorities, acting under Teing Tsang Tsung's orders, prevent Russian traders from travelling to Shitsho; and several merchants trading at that place have been commanded to quit it. Our Consul (Ku ja) Government has called upon the Teing Tsang Tsung for an explanation on this head, since our merchants have a treaty-right to trade in China.

According to Mons. Maslof, a Russian trader from Sergiopol, who has recently returned from Chuguchak and Shitsho, the Chinese garrison at the last named place does not exceed 2,000 men, another thousand men being distributed in the vicinity of that settlement.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bander this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Sturm	Piefke.
Overture	Kosing Siegfried	Bechoven.
Duet	Oberto Conte Di S. Bonifacio	Verdi.
Waltz	Hesperus Klange	Gung'l.
Quadrille	La Perichole	C. Coote.
Galop	Feld Jager	Peplow.

God save the Queen.

THERE will be tent-pegging on the *maidan* this evening, weather permitting, commencing at 6 o'clock.

A CONCERT will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion on Wednesday, the 23rd instant. As it is the first one of its kind, we trust it will be a success.

THE VOLUNTEERS SPORTS.—We are glad to announce that Captain Kemp has received from F. Vouillon, Esq., Rs. 25 to purchase a prize for the ensuing Volunteer sports.

A VAGRANT.—Henry Graham, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday, a bank buggy driver named Abdoola Baka, was fined Rs. 40, or in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for rash and negligent driving on the 18th May last.

THEFT.—Two women, named Rajee and Nursey, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for stealing a quantity of coal, the property of the David Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rama Pashettee, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a gold nose ornament, valued Rs. 50, the property of Pashettee Narayen. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, three Marwarees, named Bheema Loombajee, Crushna Gonajee, and Husla Poormuljee, were convicted by Mr. W Webb of a criminal breach of trust. They were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Abdoola Sindee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing an assault against a woman, named Haleema. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment, and also to forfeit Rs. 200, the amount of the good conduct bond into which he had entered in March last, and further to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 for his future good conduct for a further period of six months.

A BREACH OF THE INDIAN ARMS ACT.—Somjee Parpia, a Mahomedan shopkeeper, Parel Road, Byculla, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb with having in his possession, without a license, sundry arms and ammunition, consisting of rifles, revolvers, swords, cartridges, and other ammunition, contrary to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act. He was found guilty, and fined Rs. 200, the arms and ammunition being ordered to be confiscated.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE AS SECRETARY, TREASURER, AND AGENT OF THE COLABA S. AND W. COMPANY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the charge against Nursey Kessowjee as secretary, treasurer, and agent of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, of failing to file the balance sheet of the Company for the year 1877, preferred by Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, was called for hearing. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) for the defence. The ground of the defence raised was that, owing to the non-receipt of account sales from Ohina and Calcutta, it was impossible that the proper accounts of the company could be filed. He urged that, under the circumstances, if there was no legal difficulty in the way, the court might inflict a nominal fine. The Magistrate thereupon inflicted a fine of Rs. 100.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, 4 Church Lane, for the purpose of adopting the directors' report and passing the audited accounts made up to 30th June, 1879; appointing directors; electing an auditor; and declaring a dividend. Mr. T. R. Booth was called to the chair and explained the present state of the company's affairs which, looking to the close competition with rival companies, was considered to be very satisfactory. The following report of the directors was taken as read:—

"The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of this company up to 30th June, 1879. Although the competition has been very great, and your directors have again been compelled to further reduce the rate for pressing, and have also had to deal with a much smaller crop than usual, and worse quality than that of last year, yet the result of the season's operations must on the whole be considered satisfactory. The arrivals in Khangaum during the season have been 74,297 bojes against 1,29,250, and the number of bales despatched 68,983 against 1,07,805 last season, of which this company has pressed 18,290 bales. The account shows a balance to credit of Profit and Loss of Rs. 17,881-10-7, out of which your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 50 per share be paid to the sh

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS HOME.

(*London Times*, June 25.)

THURSDAY afternoon the Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by the Duchess, presided at the 24th anniversary meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters Home, Hampstead, instituted in 1855 for the maintenance, clothing, and education of the daughters of soldiers, whether orphans or not. The secretary, Mr. C. R. Low, read the report, which stated the sanitary condition of the Home and its large family to have been uniformly excellent. The funds had been fairly maintained, the receipts, including a balance from the former year of £397, having reached £12,236. The expenditure, which averaged £31 8s. per head, being £8 7d. less than the year before, left a balance in hand of £336. The report having been read, the Duke of Connaught said:—"My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I think we may be well satisfied with the report which has just been read to us, and I am sure that when we look into it we shall see that measures of economy have been used, and that the superintendence and management have been admirable. I feel convinced that all this is really due to the excellent method and the energetic and indefatigable manner in which the chairman of the committee, General Boileau, has managed this institution. I deeply regret to hear of the losses of so many kind friends and supporters of the Home, but I hope others will come forward in their places, and subscribe liberally towards the support of the orphans of our soldiers. When this institution was first founded there was a special claim due to the army by the public—viz., that in 1855 the Crimean War called forth the flower of our army to face the most serious risks in the performance of its duties, and many orphans were left to deplore the consequent losses. Since its foundation I understand 744 children have been received here, and a large number have been sent to different places and have filled different positions. I ought to call attention to a most excellent plan that has been adopted—viz., that of offering rewards to those who continue two years in any household post, giving due satisfaction to their employers. This is repeated three times. I am sure it is a most excellent and admirable system, and tends to lead those in service to remain in the places in which they are doing well. I should remind you to show how well things are going on here, that 84 children have been scholars and boarders here, being entirety sustained by special voluntary contributions. I have General Boileau's permission to announce to you that Lloyd's Patriotic Fund has decided to purchase two perpetual presentations, at a cost of a thousand guineas, for the support of the orphans of those who have fallen at the Cape. This money has already been paid. But notwithstanding all the numerous sums that have come in, I regret to say that they are hardly sufficient to maintain the number of the present inmates, and as improved hospital arrangements are very much required, I must entreat those who have the means to subscribe and help this admirable institution. I have said that the Army had a particular claim upon the public in 1855. I am not sure that at the present moment it has not a particular claim too. For we must remember the terrible losses lately sustained, both of those who have been killed in action and of those who have died from their wounds and from disease in Zululand. I hope it is not irrelevant on the present occasion if I mention to you that this has been especially brought home to our hearts when we read this morning the sad news that came from the Cape. You will all understand that I refer to the death of the Prince Imperial. Though not an Englishman, I have had the feelings of an Englishman, and he was proud of being allowed to serve in the English Army. I have had the pleasure of knowing him for many years, and I have known him as a kind friend, a true gentleman, and a good soldier." Resolutions adopting the report and appointing the committee for the ensuing year were then passed. The third resolution was carried on the proposition of General Boileau, seconded by Lord Lawrence. It was in these terms:—"That Louise Catherin- Witcomb, total orphan of the 101st Regiment, and Vance Reg-n, of the 3rd Hussars, be admitted into the Home, in commemoration of the Presidency of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K. G., &c., at this anniversary meeting." The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON FREE TRADE.

(*The London Times.*)

At the annual dinner of the Cobden Club which was recently held at Greenwich,

Lord Northbrook, in proposing "Prosperity to the Cobden Club," said,—My Lords and Gentlemen,—So many men of far greater distinction than I can pretend to have in this place given an account of the objects and reasons of this assembly that it will probably be enough on the present occasion if I say that the more vitality of this club is a sufficient sign both of its prosperity and of the soundness of its constitution. I apprehend that no such thing has been known as a club meeting every year for the purpose of public discussion, having a great influence both in this country and in other countries, and disseminating works of the highest value upon economical questions, being carried on in the name of any other statesman than Richard Cobden. The vitality of this club simply means the vitality of Cobden's principles which it was constituted to disseminate. (Cheers.) We meet this year at a time when I suppose we cannot altogether congratulate ourselves as the condition either of manufactures or of agriculture; but we may say, without fear of contradiction, that if we had not had free trade, the period of depression which we are now passing through might have been a really serious one for the institutions of this country. When every class, and especially the labouring classes in the manufacturing districts, have been under great pressure, does any man think that if it could have been said that part of that pressure came from taxes put on for the benefit of any class in this country we should have had that peace and quiet in the country which we have enjoyed? (Cheers.) In point of fact, free trade means the interests of the people and not the interests of any particular class. (Cheers.) That being so, it is hardly necessary to argue in this room, and I doubt whether it is necessary to argue it in the House of Commons or in any other assembly of Englishmen, whether free trade in England is to be abandoned or whether it is not. (Hear.) I said just now that the vitality of this club means the vitality of Cobden's opinions, and I would just say upon this subject that what he said is as true now as it was when he said it in 1846 that "You may as soon abolish Magna Charta, or do away with trial by jury, or repeal the Tests and Corporations Act, or the Catholic Emancipation Act as ever, re-enact protection as a principle again in this country." But we have heard of late something about reciprocity. I am not going to detain you by making a speech upon that subject. Reciprocity means anything that any word in the English language can be tortured into meaning, but as I understand it and as I speak of it, it means retaliation, and retaliation in the most foolish sense of any that can be given to that word—viz., that because another nation does harm to itself, we, the English nation, are to do harm to ourselves in return. Well, reciprocity meaning that, is hardly more worth arguing than the question of free trade in this country. A very distinguished member of this club, Sir Louis Malet, has written a most able pamphlet, in which he shows that if any one was to be insane enough to try to damage this country for the purpose of harming our neighbours, the principal area—the area of Customs duties—upon which he would have to operate would be so small that he would find it useless to attempt the task. Moreover, one of the best writers of our time, our excellent friend Mr. Lowe (cheers), in one of the periodicals of the day, has demolished the reciprocity argument in a manner that leaves nothing for any one else to say. I might well leave the matter here, but I may just add that I had the great gratification of hearing the other night, in the House of Lords, the Prime Minister, in one of the best speeches upon this subject I ever heard, entirely destroy every shred of argument that can be given in favour of reciprocity. He had the courage—I admire him for it; we freetraders have always been anxious and ready to welcome any converts, and the more distinguished they are the happier we are to welcome them—he had the courage to say in the House of Lords that the arguments he had used years ago about reciprocity were only "musty phrases." (Cheers and laughter.) Now, I do not want to misinterpret what he said, or to suppose for a moment that he wished to withdraw in the slightest degree the use of the arguments he used at the time, but why are those arguments musty phrases? It is because of the progress of this country; because year by year, since 1845 or 1846, the commercial tariff of this country has been reformed, and because now, instead of having a mass of complex duties, our tariff has gradually arrived at a state of simplicity which is of equal advantage to foreigners and to ourselves. Well, this club, my lords and gentlemen, exists for the purpose of doing everything it can to spread sound economic principles, and one of its modes of proceeding is to publish works from time to time. I cannot allow the present occasion to pass without saying that it is with very great pleasure I have read a work written by a young Oxford man, who got the prize given by the Cobden Club at the University of Oxford for the best essay on the subject of protection. That essay is entitled "Facts and Fallacies of Modern Protection," and was by Mr. Bernard Biogrose Wise. I recommend it to the perusal of any one interested in the subject, because it contains very careful and elaborated argument regarding the effect of protection upon the wages of labour. I said just now that the agricultural interest is not altogether in a prosperous condition at the present time. Now, I do not believe that the present condition of the agricultural interest is in any degree to be attributed, by any one who has really considered the subject, to the passing of the repeal of the Corn Laws. In the year 1845, when Richard Cobden in the House of Commons moved for a committee of the very kind which those who are now soliciting the interests of the farmers are moving for—viz., a committee to inquire into the condition of the agricultural interest—he said that from all parts of the country came the cry that the farmers were ruined. That was before the repeal of the Corn Laws, when protection to British agriculture existed. (Hear, hear.) A most distinguished member of this club, and a particular friend of mine, Mr. James Caird, who is probably the highest authority we have upon agricultural subjects in this country, in 1851 wrote a book, in which he ventured to say, in the teeth of all the prophecies that were made at that time, that the British farmer and the landed interests would be perfectly able to meet the competition of the foreigner after the abolition of protection. Well, Mr. Caird took other duty which, I think, is that all of you who take an interest in the subject must have seen, in which he shows, I think most clearly, that what he said in 1850 has turned out to be the fact. The average rent per acre in 1850 was 27s., and in 1878 it was 30s. Prices in 1850 were—wheat, 44s. 10d., and in 1878 14d. per lb.; of meet, in 1850, 5d., and in 1878, 9d. per lb.; of butter, in 1850, 1s., and in 1878, 1s. 3d. per lb.; and, of all things the most important, the wages of labour were, in 1850, 9s. 7d. per week, and in 1878, 14s. It is said that free trade has injured the agricultural interest. What is the agricultural interest in this country? The real agricultural interest in this country means the owners of land, and if you look to the income-tax returns as given by Mr. Caird, you will see that the gross annual value of income from land in 1857 was not quite 66 millions, whereas in 1875 it was nearly 67 millions sterling. So in that time there was an absolute increase in the actual income derived from land in this country of no less than 11 millions, or a capital sum at 30 years' purchase of something like 300 millions sterling. So much for the owners of land. I do not say this was the effect of free trade, but certainly this can be said, that with free trade the owners of land in this country have received a great addition to the value of their property from the general progress of the wealth and prosperity of the country, and I should like to know who would deny that the general progress of the wealth and prosperity of England has been advanced, perhaps more by the introduction of free trade than by any other of the different causes that have been in operation. (Cheers.) As regards the other agricultural interest—the interest of the farmers of land—I say, and always have said, that it is a question between landlord and farmer. No man in this country will invest his capital at less than the average rate of interest. If the farmer cannot make a proper rate of interest for his money out of the land, the rents of landlords will have to be reduced, and as we have a an that the rent of the land has been greatly increased since the abolition of the Corn Laws, I do not think it is so much to be lamented that for a time there should be a reduction of rents in this country. There certainly has been a slight reduction lately; I do not think it will be permanent, and it is one which landlords are perfectly entitled to make in exchange for previously received rents. As regards farmers' capital, that same work of Mr. Caird's says that since 1850 there has been an absolute increase in the value of live stock on the farms of England of no less than 114 millions sterling, so that notwithstanding free trade, taking the landlords' and farmers' interests together, there has been an increase in the capitalised value of land to the amount of 445 millions sterling, while the wages of the agricultural labourer, which were far too low before the repeal of the Corn Laws, have considerably increased. There never has been a time in which the agricultural labourer has been better off than he is now. (Cheers.) I am not going to dwell much upon agriculture; all I say is this, that there is no reason why the farmer should not be a free-trader (cheers); and every one who belongs to this club who has influence with farmers should try to persuade the farmer that it is to his interest to be a freetrader, that it is quite hopeless to think of protection for his produce, and that, therefore, it is his interest to get other produce that he consumes as cheaply as he can possibly have it. (Cheers.) I say further to him that if he wants any facilities, if he desires to secure a proper return for the capital he has laid out on the land he rents, or if there are difficulties placed by the law in the way of the investment of capital in the improvement of landed property which ought to be removed—who is it that is likely to assist the farmer in getting these things? It is the freetraders. (Cheers.) This club circulates papers upon questions of interest, and it might perfectly well circulate to the farmers of England Richard Cobden's speech made in 1845 upon the agricultural interest. I read it the other day, and there is hardly a word which is not applicable to the farmer's interest now as it was then. There are no "musty phrases" in Cobden's speeches. (Loud cheers.) There is nothing to retract in the great principles of Liberal policy. I have said nothing upon the subject of free trade outside this country, not because I depreciate its importance—not from any want of respect to my distinguished friends whom I see around me and who represent foreign nations and the British Colonies, but because I have a great respect for the first principles of political economy, one of which is division of labour, and as to my noble friend (Lord Ripon) is intrusted the duty of proposing the health of our foreign and colonial guests, to him I leave the most important and an interesting subject. It would be wrong of me, as president of this meeting, not to say a word in recognition of a most valuable contribution to the literature of this subject as regards free trade, written lately by Professor Fawcett. It is an able and candid statement of a difficult and complicated question. The principles of the Cobden Club and the principles of Richard Cobden were not confined to free trade. The Cobden Club is not confined to disseminating the principles of free trade; it is formed for the purpose of promoting the principles of peace (cheers); and in those words upon that subject, considering what has passed during the year since our last meeting, will not be altogether inappropriate upon the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) I will not say anything about the general evils of war. I will say nothing now—because very likely that may be touched by others—of the loss to the productive resources of the world of the large armies that are kept up in every part of the world; but I should like to consider for one moment what Richard Cobden would have said regarding the wars in which this country has been engaged in the last year. As I said before, there is a singular vitality in his writings. There are pages upon pages in what he has written that are as applicable to our war with Afghanistan as they were to the wars to which he applied them. I should like to have seen the vigour of his pen, his power of stating plain facts, brought to the aid of those few men who went against the popular feeling in this country, and I should like to have seen him show what madness it was for this country to imagine that they could get rid of the deserts and mountains which seemed to have been placed by Providence as barriers between the empires of England and Russia in the East, and to imagine that it was possible and practicable for either country to hurt the other in that part of the world. (Cheers.) I wish Richard Cobden had been alive to have analyzed the conduct which led to the Afghan war. Fortunately, his place has been filled by one most distinguished member of this Club, the Duke of Argyll (cheers), who has written an account of these transactions which has never been answered, and which, I believe, expresses the opinion that will be held 50 years hence by all thoughtful men upon that subject. (Cheers.) Richard Cobden was intensely fond of Parliamentary government. He looked to the representatives of the people of England as the great safeguard of the State. He was jealous of all concealment by the Government. What would he have said when he found that all the steps by which we were drawn into the Afghan war were kept from the knowledge of the representatives of the people, and that we are asked, when the thing had actually occurred, simply to ratify the acts of the Cabinet? I doubt whether they were even the acts of the Cabinet; perhaps they were the acts only of a clique in the Cabinet. (Cheers.) We have, fortunately, for a time, peace in India; but we are engaged at the same time in a war which I look upon with the greatest—not apprehension, for I feel no apprehension for any war in which the British nation is engaged, but with the greatest dissatisfaction and regret—the war in South Africa. There is no one here who has read the writings of Richard Cobden who does not know pretty well what he would have said as to the manner in which this war with the Zulus was commenced, and no doubt he would have pointed out that these people were treated in a manner in which we could not possibly have treated a nation which was represented before the public opinion of Europe. (Hear, hear.) Well, that war has brought with it calamities which we feel deeply in this country; but among those calamities none has come, I am certain, more close to the hearts of the people of England than the news we heard two days ago of the death of the Prince Imperial. (Hear, hear.) This is not the place for any elaborate observations upon such a subject, but when we hear that a youth, full of spirit and hope and strength, burning with a desire to share the honours and the dangers of the Englishmen who had been his comrades, and whose affection he had won by his conduct ever since he had been among them, has lost his life fighting on our side in this unfortunate war, all we can say is that while the memory of those who have fallen at Isandhlana and at Rorke's Drift will always be dear to the people of England, the memory of Prince Louis Napoleon will live long with everything that is most noble and gallant in connexion with our own best soldiers. (Loud cheers.) I hope there is no one here who is at all discouraged as to the future of free trade, here or elsewhere. If there should be such a one, let him look back to the history of the League, written by Mr. Ashworth and published during the last year. I think he will then be satisfied that such societies as this to which we belong, having at least the real interests of the country, will, and must be, successful, and that when we drink the toast of "Prosperity to the Cobden Club" we are not drinking any selfish toast, but are drinking to "Free trade, peace and goodwill among men." (Loud cheers.)

THE COACHING CLUB AT ALEXANDRA PARK.

(*Daily News*, June 24.)

SUCH a scene of confusion as occurred yesterday at the second meet of the Coaching Club in Hyde-park has never before been witnessed in connection with any of these pleasant meetings, and it is not too much to say that unless order can be better preserved in the future, the interdict which the Ranger of Hyde-park placed upon the meets of the Four-in-Hand and Coaching Clubs two years ago, and which was only raised at the special request of a very illustrious personage, will have to be imposed once more. The roughs, who for the first time since the institution of these meetings had invaded the park *en masse*, disregarding the orders of the police, swarmed into the open space which is generally reserved for the coaches, and prevented the energetic secretary from placing the members, as they arrived, in their proper places. At the imminent risk of their own lives they went from coach to coach, entangling themselves in the horses' harness, and bewildering the servants who were standing at their heads as to the identity of the driver. Their presence, obnoxious though it naturally was from the first, was not productive of much serious inconvenience until the coaches began to arrive in rapid succession to one another; but by the time Lord Carington, who was acting as president for the day, had driven up, the masses of pedestrians were so dense upon that side of the roadway nearest the Serpentine that the police had great difficulty in making room for him to get to the front. It is flattering, no doubt, to members of the club that so many people should appear to take an interest in their meets, but this flattery has begun to take a very obtrusive form, and it may be found necessary in the future for the Coaching and Four-in-Hand Clubs to meet by stealth, so to speak, instead of giving a preliminary intimation of the dates selected for their public appearance. It is a great pity, moreover, that people on horseback should be allowed to draw up in line against the rail which separate the roadway, and the footpath, for their serried masses prevent the ladies and other delicate persons who are standing upon the gravel walk safe from the rush of the crowd, from getting a glimpse of what is going on. There are so many places in the park from which horsemen and horsewomen are able to watch the procession, that they ought not to spoil the amusement of those less fortunately situated than themselves. In a word, the general character of the police arrangements needs overhauling, and it is to be hoped that before the meets begin again next season the regulations which have heretofore prevailed will be enforced in a more stringent and duly enforced.

In other respects, too, the second meet of the Coaching Club was the reverse of fortunate. The heavy storms which, when they held their first meet on the second Wednesday in May, marred the very pretty spectacle, were not spared them yesterday, and the rain swept across the park in such fierce gusts about half-past five that the despoiling may be pardoned for wondering whether the meet would really take place. Their apprehensions must have been strengthened when, upon reaching the usual trysting-place at the Powder Magazine about twelve o'clock, they found an immense concourse of spectators in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, but no sign of any coach. It is not often that a meeting is held to be more pursued and men, are so much behind hand, but they were presumably waiting for the weather to clear, and this it fortunately did during the hour which intervened between the arrival of the first and the departure of the last drag. There are about 120 members of the Coaching Club at the present time, so it might fairly have been expected that from thirty to forty coaches would put in an appearance; but some of the most regular attendants, such as the Duke of Beaufort, Mr. Deichmann, Major Wombwell, Mr. Murietta, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, Mr. T. Brassey, and Major Carlyon, were absentees, and though one or two new members came, there were only twenty-eight coaches all told; while it should be noted also which did come would not have been missed if they had strayed away. The first coach to arrive was that of Mr. Walter Hume Long, and it was well for him that his team of parti-coloured bays bore inspection so well, for he was all by himself for nearly a quarter of an hour, when he was joined by Major Stapylton, whose team of browns would not be easy to beat in any company. Following the Yorkshire coach in quick succession came Mr. Arthur Byass, whose four chestnuts were strong and well-matched animals in all save colour, but the various shades of chestnut, from very light to very dark, are not a happy combination, and Colonel Murray's greys, Captain Coulson's team of three browns and a bay, Colonel Thursby's (who is obviously a coaching man), Mr. William Eden's three chestnuts and a brown were, perhaps, more taking to the eye. Mr. Foster, whose team of three chestnuts and a grey was workmanlike if not handsome. Sir Charles Wood, whose four browns were remarkably neat and well-matched, Sir Thomas Peyton, whose greys have been out every time this season, and Colonel Somerset, driving our chestnuts, were the next arrivals, and after them came Count Munster, the German Ambassador, who also had chestnuts, Mr. George Poulett (black and bays), Major Jary (grey and roan wheelers, and bay leader-), Mr. Arthur Flowers (roan, and a bay as wheelers, and two browns as leaders), Lord Charles Beresford (three bays and a brown), Mr. Hobart (red roan, and three chestnuts), Captain Whitmore (greys), Mr. Albert Brassey (bays), Mr. Compton Robert- (bays), Mr. Chaloner-Smith (brown wheelers, bay and roan leaders), and Sir Henry Tufton, who was driving three blacks and a dark chestnut. When all or nearly all these coaches had arrived, Lord Carington whose team of three brown and a bay, consisted of horses which display an immense amount of substance and quality, drove up, accompanied by Lady Carington and a large party, but it seemed for a few minutes as if he would never be able to get through and take his place upon the off corner of the front rank. He had hardly done so when the coach for which everybody was waiting, and without which it would have been a breach of etiquette to start, came down the drive, and assumed a modest position in the rear. This was the coach of Captain Trotter, whose well-matched team of bays he had the honour of drawing his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway. The Crown Prince who did not, as stated in one or two journals, assist at the last meet of the Four-in-Hand Club, thus made his first acquaintance with a gathering of this kind; and though the scene was in itself a very striking one, the atmospheric conditions were not calculated to leave him under a very favourable impression. Even while the coaches were assembling at the starting place the sky was lowering, and they had scarcely got under weight when the heavens were opened anew, and the rain poured down in torrents, making the journey to Alexandra Palace a penance rather than a pleasure.

It was not far off one o'clock when Lord Carington gave the word to go, and he swung off at a brisk trot, having immediately behind him Colonel Somerset, Mr. Banbury, Captain Coulson, and Mr Walter Long, with Colonel Murray, Major Stapylton, Mr. Arthur Byass, and Sir Thomas Peyton heading the remainder. No members of the Royal family were present, but all along the banks of the serpentine carriages were drawn up two or three deep, and many were the pleasant greetings exchanged between the occupants of the coaches and those who had come to see the defile. The line of route lay under the Marble Arch, by way of Regent's-park, Highgate, and Hornsey to Muswell Hill; but the prospect of an excellent luncheon in the grounds of the Palace, followed by an afternoon among the horses, was not sufficient to attract more than eleven of the number so far. But in spite of the weather the seventy who sat down to luncheon did not allow the frequently recurring showers to mar their enjoyment, though it need hardly be said that the jumping, carried on under such unfavourable conditions, was not what it might or would have been if the elements had been more propitious. The coaches which reached the park were those of Lord Carington, Captain Ashton, Lord Charles Beresford, Count Munster, Sir Thomas Peyton, Mr. Sandiman, Major Jary, Colonel Alfred Somerset, Mr. Banbury, Mr. Arthur Flowers, and Captain Trotter, the Crown Prince of Sweden being his guest for the afternoon, and the clouds were closing in again when they started on their return journey to London.

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